Reply-Senator Pugh to the Rescue. House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14 .- After the routine morning business in the Sen ate the urgent deficiency bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Hill's appeal from the decision of the chair, ruling out the amendment offered by him to au thorize the United States courts to hear and determine questions as to the constitutionality and validity of the income

Mr. Stewart took the floor and concluded his speech begun Saturday-a free sit-ver speech.

Yer speech.

Mr. Gorman next addressed the Senate. The pending proposition was, he said, a simple and plain one. An appropriation bill was before the Senate, providing for deficiencies, among them one to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cerry out the law for the collection of all income tax. "But what the senator from New York desires," Mr. Gorman "is a provision separate and continued, "is a provision separate and distinct, exceptional in this case, a provision that would enable any taxpayer to suspend the income tax, by injunction, to reverse the rule and to prevent the money coming into the Treasury until every question that might be raised by every unwilling tax-payer should be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States." Such an attempt, Mr. Gorman declared, would be wrong, would be beyond the power of the Senate, and would be destructive to the interests of the Treasury.

"You cannot eliminate," said he, "a single provision of the tasifi law which brings revenue into the Treasury, without substituting something in its place that will produce an equal amount of revenue. And I repeat that there is no justification or excuse for any senator who proposes to make a reduction, unless he can show that this body can legally add to the revenue an equal amount by other provisions—and that cannot be done. There never was a more hazardous undertaking than that of revising the tariff law at the time the Democratic party

law at the time the Democratic party undertook it. The bill was a compro-mise measure, and no bill could have mise measure, and no bill could have passed the Senate, except by a compromise, to which every Democratic senator, except the senator from New York (Mr. Hill), agreed. As a whole, and as it stands to-day, the tariff law is the act of the Democratic party, and it is the best tariff law that has been on the statute-books for forty years. The senator from New York was not a party to that compromise. There is something in the atmosphere of Northern New York which it seems to me, makes it impossible for a statesman from that section ever to compromise. (Laughter). The

ever to compromise. (Laughter). The question then was, the McKinley act or the pending bill, but the senator from New York told his colleagues on this side of the chamber: 'Either give me my way, or you shall never pass the bill.' In that compromise we put this income tax. IP HILL HAD HAD HIS WAY.

"Now I might excuse the Senator from New York for antagonizing this provision if it were not for the fact that whilst we were considering the tariff bill he not only opposed the income feature, but he joined with all the extreme tariff reformers who wanted to cut down the revenue from customs. If that senator revenue from customs. If that senator had had his way he would have had five hundred millions of bonds to issue in order to pay the current expenses of the Government between that time and 18%. I could never follow a leader who would deliberately put this Government in a position to increase the national debt to pay its current expenses. I do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing. I have no sympathy with the men who proclaim themselves advanced reformers, and who, under guise of reform, want to increase the national debt."

Mr. Gorman said that under the existing tariff law the larger part of the revenue

form, want to increase the national debt.

Mr. Gorman said that under the existing tariff law the larger part of the revenue came, not from customs, but from internal revenue taxation. The customs did not furnish revenue enough to pay the pensions. "Can we," he asked, "reduce the expenses? I answer no. You cannot take the expenses? I answer no. You cannot reduce the expenditures materially."

"The general expenses f the Govern-ment will grow rather than diminish. In-deed, the Secretary of the Treasury puts the expenditures for 1896 some millions higher than those for 1896, and he is quite right in that estimate."

AN APPEAL TO REPUBLICANS.

Appealing directly to Republican sen-ators, Mr. Gorman said: "You come into power on the 4th of March next under better conditions than

we did on the 4th of March, 1893, We have removed from your pathway many of the obstructions. You have, as comwe did on the 4th of March, 1893. We have removed from your pathway many of the obstructions. You have, as compared with our work, little to do. You come with a majority in the other house as great as we had there. You have in this body a majority equal to, if not greater, than that which we have. The responsibility will be, then, on you. And I say to the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Quay) that I, for one, will treat him and his friends in a spirit different from that which he has manifested to us. In any question that affects the finances of the Government, or that is necessary to prevent the bankruptcy of the Treasury. or that is necessary necessary to prevent the bankruptcy of the Treasury, or that is necessary to reform the currency, I will help you, and you ought to volunteer to help us now."

HILL REPLIES TO GORMAN. Mr. Hill replied to the speech of Mr. Gorman, who, he said, should have confined himself to the vindication of his own course, instead of trying to put other senators in a false position. That senator had been with him (Mr. Hill) in his fight

ators in a false position. That senator had been with him (Mr. Hill) in his fight against some of the provisions of the tariff bill. That senator had not been alone in his predictions of the failure of revenue under the bill. He (Mr. Hill) had also made the like predictions.

He had not voted for the tariff bill, which he again alluded to facetiously as "The Gorman-Smith-Brice-Wilson & Company's bill." and he declined to be held responsible by Mr. Gorman or anybody else for any of the evils which it had inflicted on the country. He supposed that the men who voted for a bill should be held responsible for it—not those who voted against it. IThe Senator from Maryland, instead of complaining of the amendments offered to the urgent deficiency bill, should have been glad of the opportunity afforded to him to vindicate himself. That was an encortunity which the senator, doubtless, had long sought. He (Mr. Hill) did not propose mow to enter into any discussion about the propriety of the income fax. The distinguished Senator from Maryland had

GORMAN AND HILL IN DEBATE

Ca, the Inc. me let apprepriation is the

Urgent Lifficially Bill.

ATTITUDE OF 1H6 LA. TER ATTACKED,

And the New York Squater Makes a Sharp

Senate changed, in the line of cloture, and accused Mr. Gorman with having opposed such a change, which would, Mr. Hill said, "have enabled us to provide the necessary revenue for the Government."

"I know," he continued, "that it is utterly impossible for us to legislate unless these rules are changed," and he referred contemptuously to "the exhibition which the Senator from Maryland made to-day, turning around to his Republican friends and appealing to them, in a pite-ous manner, to come and save this side of the chamber." (Laughter in the galleries.)

"I do not," Mr. Hill continued, "join in any such appeal. I would appeal, rather, to our own friends here-if we are in the majority. The appeal of the are in the majority. The appeal of the Senator will be in vain. Our friends on the other side opposed the tariff reform bill, and they do not propose to help us out of our difficulties. That is natural. The patriotic appeal which the Senator made to them will not find any response on that side of the chamber."

THE ACTION OF THE CAUCUS REFERRED TO. In the further course of his remarks Mr. Hill referred to a recent Democratic senatorial caucus, and said that it had done nothing on the subject of currency

Mr. Pugh: That was one of the specific subjects by the caucus.

Mr. Hill: What has become of it? Is it up in the air, or where is it? (Laugh-

"The Finance Committee," Mr. Pugh re-"The Finance Committee," Mr. Pugn Fe-piled, "did not consider it its duty to act on that subject until it was disposed of by the House. After action by the House I take it for granted that a com-mittee of this body will consider it and bring it before the Senate. I understand that the Finance Committee is now pon-

dering."
"Pondering is good," interrupted Mr.

"Pondering with great care." Mr. Pugh "Pondering with great care," Mr. Pugh continued, with quiet disregard of Mr. Hill's remark, "and with a sense of the responsibility which the Senator himself recognizes, because the question is full of complications and difficulties. No party has ever had the responsibility which is now resting on the Democratic party, and no party has ever been able to deal with it without the trouble which now with it without the trouble which now In the further course of his speech Mr.

'I do not propose to-day, or in the immediate future, to submit a financial measure. I have my ideas of what ought to be done. But unless we have the rules amended so as to be able to pass our legislation it is practically useless to pre-

sent any measure."
Mr. Gorman made another short speech in reply to Mr. Hill, denying that he had made any "piteous appeal" to the Repub-lican side of the chamber, and assert-ing that no change of the rules was necesmeasure pending in the Senate looking to ameliorating the condition of the party, or to advancing their interest and honor, at home or abroad, which had not been acted upon under the existing rules. Some remarks were made by Mr. Call, and the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned at 5:30 P. M.

House of Representat ves.

At the beginning of the morning hour in the House Mr. Hatch called up the bill making oleomargarine subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which it is imported, and demanded the pre-

it is imported, and demanded the previous question on it.

Mr. Bynum moved that a recess be taken until half-past I o'clock. This was a filibuster, and it was successful. No quorum was shown, and the point was raised. By the time a quorum was secured the morning hour had expired. Mr. Hatch asked unanimous consent to have the House consider the oleomargarine bill, but objection was made, and the bill lost its favored place without having reached a vote on its merits. An order from the Committee on Rules will frobably be necessary for the further consideration of the bill. Objection was made to granting unanimous consent, asked by

Mr. Hatch.
Mr. Catchings presented from the Co Mr. Catchings presented from the Committee on Rules a resolution providing that the remainder of the day be given up to business from the Committee on the Judiciary. Objection was raised to this by Mr. Cobb (Ala.), who claimed that this by Mr. Cobb (Ala.), who claimed that the rules gave up to-day to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It was finally agreed that next Friday be set apart for District business, and the reso-lution giving to-day to the Judiciary Com-mittee was agreed to

lution giving to-day to the Judiciary Committee was agreed to.

Chairman Culberson called up the Senate bill "to provide for redistricting the Indian Territory for judicial purposes, for an additional judge and more United States commissioners, and to prescribe the jurisdiction, duties and authority of such judges and commissioners."

It occupied the time of the House in Committee of the Whole nearly the whole of the remainder of the day, and was

Committee of the Whole nearly the whole of the remainder of the day, and was finally passed with certain amendments maily passed with certain amendments recommended by the committee. The bill to make an additional judicial district in Kentucky was taken up, but no conclusion had been reached when the House, at 5:15 P. M., adjourned.

Italian Forces Hard Pressed.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Private advices from Massowah say an overwhelming force of dervishes is besieging the Italian garrison at Kassala. The garrison, which is fifteen hundred strong, recently made a sortle, but the soldiers were repulsed and driven behind the fort works. General Barterieri has collected all the troops available and started from Keren to relieve the beleaguered garrison. The wires between Agordat and Kassala are cut and the fate of the company of infantry which started a short time ago to convey a quantity of ammunition, provisions, etc., from Agordat to Kassala, is unknown. The Government is withholding all official news from Massowah, Italian Forces Hard Pressed.

Trial of Anarchists Ber un.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—The trial of sixteen Anarchists, charged with blowing up the House of the Burgomaster of Lege April 22d last, began at Lege this morning. The prisoners are also charged with attempting to blow up of the Church of St. Jacques, in Liege. Their leader, Cagochousky, alias Baron Sternberg, disappeared after the Burgomaster's house was blown up and was subsequently arrested by the Russian police. It is supposed he is now imprisoned in Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The mpeachment of United States Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, O., is strongly recommended by Representative Balicy, of Texas, at to-day's meeting of the judiciary committee, consisting of himself and Mr. Lane, of Illinois (Dem.), and Broderick, of kansas (Rep.), which in November last investigated the charges of malfeasance in office, brought against Judge Ricks several months previously.

Another Bomb for Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A bomb exploded at midnight last night in Rue Moncheau, near the residence of the Magistrate, who was concerned in the Ravachol inquiry. The bomb was filled with shot and scrap iron and charged with dynamite. The explosion made a great deal of aloise, but did no damage beyond shattering a few windows in the neighborheod. No arrests were made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The symmetry of warships received this strains at the Navy Department are The Detroit arrived at Aden and the New York at Hampton Roads. The Monterey left Port Townsend for Fort Angleles and the Montgomery left Pen-sucola for Mobile.

"SURRENDER" IS DISCARDED

History of the Change of the Name of Appomattex Post-Cinca.

APPLICANTS AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

Virginia Has Her Full Quots of Appoint. ments There_Mr. sheppard Wants a Paymaster's Place.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING. | WASHINGTON. JABUARY 14, 1805.

The question of the name of old Appomattox Courthouse has at last been definitely and finally settled by the Postoffice Department, and the record of this office Department, and the record of this whole business, as published in this correspondence, is endorsed by the report of the decision, as ascertained from the Post-office Department to-day.

The final determination is that Surrender is to be discarded and Appomattox resumed, while Nebraska will have to be contented with West Appomattox.

There has been considerable discussion in the papers as to the parties responsible for the original change in the name of Appomattox to Surrender, but it now

Appoint to Surrender, but it now inally appears, as I have always claimed in these letters, that the Post-office De-partment never was responsible for this nonsensical incident.

AUTH NT.C HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The following is absolutely authentic: The necessity for the change of name: which resulted in Nebraska being desig-nated as Appemattox, and the old Appo-mattox charged to Surrender, arose from the burning of the court-house and the subsequent removal of the county seat to Netraska. The railroad station at Ne-braska being called Appomattox, and the county seat of Appomattox county having been removed to Nebraska, twenty-six patrons of that office petitioned that its name be changed to Appoint that its name be changed to Appoint to Courthouse, which petition was endorsed by Mr. Tucker, the member of Congress.

In order that this request might be complied with, the postmaster at Appo-

mattox was requested to send in a new name for his office, and in a letter dated Mry 14, 1894, he asked that its name be changed to Resser's, which name was submitted to the general superintendent of the railway mail service, and disapproved by him, on account of its similarity to Rorrer, Virginia.

HOW THE NAME WAS SELECTED.

The postmaster at Appointtox was gain, under date of June 15, 1894, renegain, under date of June 15, 1894, requested to consult with the citizens, and to send in another name than that of Rosser's, and in a letter to the Department, dated June 20, 1894, he gives the name Surrender, with the remark: "As this is the place where Lee surrendered, we think it would be a suitable name." Accordingly, on July 2, 1894, the post-ofaction to be in accordance with the wishes of the patrons of that office.

On September 21, 1894, the postmaster at Surrender having bonded, the name of Nebraska was changed to Appomattox. Up to this time the Department had received no evidence that the action taken regarding both offices was not according to the wishes of their patrons. PROTESTED AGAINST A CHANGE.

Subsequently some protests were re-ceived against the change of Appomattox to Surrender, nearly all of them, how-ever, emanating from outside sources. But as the persons most nearly concerned, namely, the patrons of that office, had not been heard from in opposition to the change the Department naturally con-tinued to feel that the action taken was satisfactory to them. Later a petition satisfactory to them. Later a petition of fifty-one citizens of Appomattox coun-ty was received, favoring the change of This could not be consistenly complied with, as such designation would cause confusion in the handling of the mails, and further as it would conflict with the rule of the Department against compound rule of the Department against compound names. After giving the matter full con-sideration, the Department has decided to change the name of Surrender to Appo-mattox, and the present Appomattox, (old Nebraska) to West Appomattox, re-taining the incumbents in both instances. It is learned at the Department that this

action is final. WANTS A PAYMASTER'S PLACE.

Congressman Tyler called on the secreta-ry of the Navy this morning and again requested favorable action on the applica tion of Mr. Green Shephard, of Norfolk for the position of paymaster in the navy.

Mr. Shephard has been strongly endorsed
by prominent men of his State for this
position, but at this time there are no vacancies and many applications. Mr. Tyler had a very pleasant interview with the Secretary of the Navy, but was unable even to secure a promise of favor-

There are on file at the Government Printing Office, in round numbers, 3,217 applications for positions there, many of which are from the State of Virginia. There are not fifty desirable positions There are not nity desirable positions in the building outside of the composing-rooms, and there are many employed there who are working for less than a dollar per day.

The Public Printer has stated several

times lately that our State already has on the office rolls many over her equita-ble quota, and that he will make no more appointments from Virginia. Never-theless, our congressmen make daily pil-grimages to the office and subject themselves to the humiliation of a refusal from the Public Printer just to gratify the demands of constituents, who seem to have the idea that a personal visit from their congressman is all that is necessary to secure them a position.

Just as soon as Congress adjourns many who are now employed there will be dismissed, as the Public Printer has declared his intention of running the institution

on economical lines. THEEL POSTMASTERS FOR ONE PLACE.

Mr. R. M. Owens was appointed postmaster at Sylvanus, Carrol county, on last Saturday. This makes the third appointment of postmaster at this place since the advent of this administration. The gentleman who on Saturday was asked to surrender his portfolio to Mr. Owens was appointed several months ago, not because he had any peculiar fitness or ability for the place, but on account of the excellent services he had rendered his party. Last fall, however, his prophetic eye saw the disaster that was to overtake his party, and he forthwith transferred his allegiance to the winning side. This actual desertion in the face of the enemy was more than the worthy patrons of the Sylvanus post-office could stand, and Mr. Swanson was at once notined that a change of postmasters was desired. As the young congressman is a great believer in Jacksonian principles, he requested the Postmaster-General to substitute the name of Mr. Owens on the official roll in place of the recreant Martin, which was done at once.

Mr. Claggett B. Jones, of King and Queen county, who is en route home from a visit to his uncle, Mr. Spencer Jones, who is a prominent candidate for the Governorship of Maryland, was among the Capitol visitors to-day. Mr. Jones was accompanied by his wife and family. THREE POSTMASTERS FOR ONE PLACE.

Messrs, C. W. Turner, of Middleburg, and D. D. Hull, Jr., of Pulaski, are among the guests of the St. James.

United States Marchal T. J. Allison, of

North Carolina, called at the Department of Justice this morning.

The only fourth-class postmaster appointed for North Carolina to-day was Lillian Thompson, at Yadkin, Davidson county, vice Mary L. Thompson, de-

RICHMOND. VA., TUESDAY JANUARY 15 1895.

ceased.

The Virginia appointments were as follows: Z. S. Smith. at Cowardin, Bath county, vice Maggie A. Gwinn, resigned, and C. D. Garber, at Stuart's Draft, Augusta county, vice C. H. Cohorn, removed.

The name of A. G. Ware, to be post-master at West Point, Va., was sent to the Senate to-day. This appointment was anticipated in this correspondence last week, and was made at the request of Congressman Wise. H. L. W.

MANY VESSELS GO DOWN.

As a Result of the Severe Weather, Many Lives are Lost at Sen.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., Jan. 14 .-An unknown vessel is believed to have foundered Saturday night during a gale, near Port Wilson, Wash. The steamer near Port Wilson, Wash. The steamer Rosalle reports seeing a large quantity of wreckage, including a large binnacle-box, ship's furniture, etc. The gale and heavy seas prevented any wreckage being secured for identification. The gale is reported to have been the severest ever experienced in the Straits. A BRITISH STEAMER FOUNDERED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The British steamer Rowan, which sailed from Huelva December 27th for Goole, foundered in the Bay of Biscay. One of her boats, containing four of her crew and the bodies of two other members of the ship's company, have been picked up, but it is feared another of her boats, in which seven persons left the ship, has been lost.

THREE VESSELS GO DOWN. LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Italian bark Teresina, Captain Mortala, from Liver-pool for Trieste, has been wrecked near Strangfurd. Three of her crew were

Strangfurd. Three of her the word drowned, and eight saved.

The brig James and Eleanor has been wrecked near South Weld. Three of the crew were lost and four saved.

An unknown brig was wrecked near Humber. All on board were drowned.

MANY LIVES LOST AT SEA. MARSEILLES, Jan. 14 .- The French steamer Naise, trading between this port steamer Naise, trading between this port and Cette, foundered in Marselles road-stead last night. Thirteen of her crew were drowned. SEATTLE, WASH., Jan. 14.—The

SEATTLE, WASH, Jan. 14.-The schooner Justine foundered in Deception Bay Sunday afternoon in a fierce gale. She and her entire crew, said to number

fifteen men, went down.

The schooners Balgay and Dandy Teaser have foundered near Farnay. Ten of the crew were drowned and only one

Debs' Case in the Supreme Court.

Debs' Case in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The case of E. V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, and his associates were presented to the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by C. S. Darrar, of counsel for the imprisoned officials. Debs, et al, managers* of the famous railroad strike, in Chicago, last summer, were recently sent to jail by Judge Woods, of the Seventh Circuit Court, for contempt of court in refusing to obey the orders of the Court in connection with that strike. They applied to Judge Grosscup for release on a writ of habeas corpus, which he refused to grant, and from that decision they appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. An application was made by Darrar to Justice Harlan Saturaay for writ, but he refused the application to a full court.

It was determined by the Court to

by Darrar to Justice Harlan Saturday for writ, but he retused the application to a full court.

It was determined by the Court to hear argurent on the question of jurisdiction of the Court, in respect of a writ of error. Wednesday, after the conclusion of any argument that may be in progress on that day.

The Tennessee Covernorship.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 14.—The House of Representatives has been engaged all day in arguing the Senate resolution to investigate the gubernatorial election before announcing the result. The adoption of the resolution is sult. The adoption of the resolution is a for gone conclusion, but the Republicans are delaying action in the hope of reversing public sentiment. Something of a rir was created in the Senate today when Senator Bates, by request, introduced a petition from a number of Democrats of Hamilton county (Evans' home), asking that no investigation be made, as the face of the returns show that Evans has a plurality. It is contended that if Evans is counted out because of the fact that certain voters failed to pay their poll tax, it will be injurious to the party.

Governor Turney's term expires at noon to-morrow, but, according to the policy decided upon by the Democratic majority, he will hold over until after the investigation is completed, which will require at least sixty days. Hon. H. Clay Evans arrived in the city to-night and is ready to take the oath of office to-morrow if permitted to do so by the Legislature.

The faverwe ther Will Contest.

The faverwe ther Will Contest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The deed of gift donees under the Fayerweather will, as interpreted by the executors, met at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beeman to-day and united on a pian of action to prosecute their appeal from the decision of Judge Truax.

This decision set aside the deeds of gift made by the executors of the will under which more than \$3,000,000 was given to various colleges and hospitals, and the appeal is to be made to the general term of the Supreme Court. On behalf of the widow and next of kin, Lawyer William Blaikie will also appeal from Judge Traux's decision, as he claims one-half the estate for the widow and lexal heirs. He has already filed his notice of appeal and exception to the decision, as required by section 1022 of the new Code, but the deed of gift donees have not. They have until Monday to do this.

Leui- an ars Want Suzar Bounties. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The House Appropriation Committee to-day heard the Louisiana congressional delegation in support of several resolutions providing for the payment of the bounty to sugar producers, given under the McKinley tariff law. Senators Caffrey and Blanchard, Representatives Boatner, Price and Meyers, were heard in the forenoon. They claim that the difference between bounty and duty should be paid to producers, as fully half of it was earned before the late tariff bill became a law. About \$6,000,000, it is estimated, will be required to make the payment on the production up to the time the new tariff law went into effect.

Louis an age Want Sugar Bounties.

To be Officiall Inquired Into.

To be official laquired lato.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—J. Emmett Wolfe, United States district attorney, for the Northern district of Florida, has been instructed by Attorney-General Oliney to enquire and report all circumstances attending the arrival of the steam yacht Lagonda, suspected of having on board arms for revolutionists or intended revolutionists, somewhere in the West India Islands. The Spanish Minister to-day officially asked the United States Government to look into the matter. Beyond some suspicious movements of the vessel, no evidence of its being engaged in an unlawful enterprise is yet in possession of the Government.

Help for Starving Minera CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14.—Mayor Blee was notified from Columbus of the condition of the Hocking Valley miners this morning, and he at once called a meeting of his Cabinet. In five minutes enough money was raised to purchase one hundred barrels of flour, and within an hour it was shipped.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—Judge Simonton, in the United States District Courf. to-day signed a decree ordering sale by Special Master Hagood, on February 18th, of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern railroad. The petition was filed in behalf of the Atlantic Coast Line, and was not opposed.

saturday and Sunday Were the Coldest Days Known in the Southwest for Twenty-five Years,

BRISTOL, TENN., Jan. 14.-Special.-Davie Paige, a man about ninety years old, froze to death in his cabin home, on King's Mountain, near Abingdon, Va. Saturday night. Saturday his sad con dition was learned by the city authorities, and they directed that a load of coal be sent him. The teamster lost his way, and did not reach the old man until he was dead. The thermometer registered sixteen degrees below zero.

LOLD AT WYTH VILLE WYTHEVILLE, VA., Jan. 14.-Special .-Saturday night and Sunday were the coldest twenty-four hours -corded in the Southwest in twenty-five years, the high-Southwest in twenty-five years, the nighest range of the mercury being four above zero and the lowest eleven below. At Rural Retreat it was eighteen below; at Ahingdon, sixteen below. Thermometer registered four below zero last night. The weather is moderating.

TWINTY BELOW ZERO AT STAUNTON. TWINTY BELOW ZERO AT STAUNTON.

STAUNTON, VA., Jan. 14.—Special.—
Saturday night was the coldest weather felt here for fifteen or twenty years. Our people awoke Sunday morning to find the mercury way below zero. The Government thermometer at the State Hospital registered eighteen degrees below zero before daylight, and at 6 o'clock stood at fifteen below. At private houses, stood at fifteen below. At private houses on the suburbs ordinary thermometers registered twenty degrees below.

Sunday was very cold. The mercury stood at thirteen degrees above at 3 o'clock, but had fallen to eight degrees at 7 P. M. It has thawed very little to-day.

Snow in the county is fifteen inches Trade and travel greatly impeded. Dr. Caperton, of Union, W. Va., who died at Cantonsville, Md., will be interred here temporarily, as it is impossible to get to Union, owing to the condition of the roads.

COLDEST EVER KNOWN IN ROCKBRIDGE. RIVERSIDE, VA., Jan. 14.—Special.-The temperature on the 12th commence to fall at 12 M. With increasing cold came snow and blizzard to 4 P. M. Then the temperature was downward, so reached zero on the morning of the 13th. It was from ten to twelve degrees below zero from 3 to 9 o'clock. There is no recollection of such cold ever in this section of Rockbridge county at any

A GURGE FURMING. Considerable Damage Will Result If the

Cort Continues. ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 14.-The river at this point is frozen solid from shore to shore, and steamboat traffic is blocked. Floating ice is piling in a gorge a few miles above the city, and should the cold miles above the city, and should the cold wave continue for several days it is fear-ed considerable damage will be done to boats and levee property when the gorge breaks. Fortunately near all of the val-table steamers were taken south before the cold weather set in.

A BLIZZARD IN BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Jan. 14.-The blizzard which began here yesterday morning continues with unabated fury. The wind is blowing a gale and the air is filled with snow About two feet of snow has fallen sine yesterday. Street-car traffic is greatly impeded and railroads are almost the impeded and railroads are almost tied up, trains being from two to ten hours late.

TROLLEY CAR STRIKE ON. The Conductors and Motormen Refused to Go to Work in Brooklyn,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 14 .- The trolley car strike began when the cars had been housed, shortly before 4 o'clock this morning. There is not a single day car morning. There is not a single day car on any road in Brooklyn, with one exception, the Coney Island and Brooklyn, running out this morning. Although the motormen and conductors are in the neigh borhood of the starting stations, not one offered to go to work this morning, and the usually noisy clang of the trolley car bell on the busy streets is hushed. The elevated trains, although the service is nearly doubled, are unable to carry the people, and during working hours this people, and during working hours this morning the trains were crowded to suffocation. When the electricians employ ed in the four power houses in the city went to take their night shift at 6 P. M. ed in the four power houses in the city went to take their night shift at 6 P. M. last night, they were asked by the foreman if they were willing to take places on the cars as motormen and conductors. They replied "No." Then they were told there was no more work for them. This first act in the lockout threw some nine hundred men out. The employes say the action of President Lewis, in locking out the power-house workers, precipitated the strike. They say President Lewis told a friend last night that the strike would cost the Brooklyn Heights Company at least half a million dollars. Over six hundred miles of the trolley lines are tied up by the strike. The strike is the greatest one Brooklyn has ever seen. Master Workman Martin Connelly's order was at once obeyed by 6,000 men. The trolley companies have agents now in Newark, Philadelphia, and other cities where trolley lines run, trying to

now in Newark, Philadelphia, and other cities where trolley lines run, trying to get men to take the place of the strikers. A plenty of men—the company says 2,000—applied at the City Railway Company's offices this morning for work. They said they would take out the cars, if they were guaranteed protection. The company at the regiler for protection. guaranteed protection. The company at once applied to the police for protection; if the police cannot give it, Federal mar-shals and United States troops will be called on. The United States Governcalled on. The United States Govern-ment got dragged into the quarrel this

way:

The railway companies have contracts to carry mail. If these cars are interfered with, marshals and troops, the companies say, will have the right to cooperate with the police. The mail cars did not go out as usual this morning; the carriers also had trouble getting to their routes. They could not take the elevated trains, and the mail service is badly impaired. impaired. The companies involved in the strike are

The companies involved in the strike are the Brooklyn Heights Traction Company, one of the largest railroad companies in the East; the Atlantic Avenue railroad and the Brooklyn and Newton Railroad Company. The Jay and Smith street lines are not involved. The elevated roads were wholly inadequate to move the throngs of people that crowded upon them, and the routes to the New York bridge and ferry were crowded with pedestrians this morning and again tonight. The tied up roads carry the mails, and in the effort to move the mail cars to-day several small riots occurred. The strikers were violent, and at one time it required a show of pistols by the police to get the mail cars along. It has every apearance of serious trouble to-morrow. The tie-up was complete to-day on all the roads involved. the Brooklyn Heights Traction Company,

THE A. P. A. IN TRE FIGRY,

They are Opposed to Carter for Senator BUTTE, MONT., Jon. 14.-A committee of twelve from four local A. P. A. lodges left for Helena this morning with an address issued by State President J. D.

Caldrell to members of the Legislature, pretesting against the election of National Committee Chairman Thomas Carter as United States senator. A printed copy of the address will be laid on the desk of every legislator and read by the clerk. Carter is a Catholic, and the address contains a violent denunciation of alleged Papal interference with civil and political affairs in this country, and warns the legislators, in the name of the A. P. A., not to elect a Romanist to the Senate, on penalty of political death. The address created a tremendous sensation, and it is believed if the A. P. A.'s in the Legislature obey orders it may Caldrell to members of the Legislature, in the Legislature obey orders it may defeat the Republican caucus nominee for sepator. Balloting begins to-morrow.

KILLED BY NEGRO THIRVES. A Young Detertive's Fatal Attempt to

A Young Detective's Fatal Attempt to Arrest Robbers.

COLUMI'US, GA., Jan. H.—About 6:30 o'clock to-night a terrible street tragedy was enacted in Columbus, which threw the community into a state of great excitement and brought large crowds from every direction. People passing along Broad street, opposite the Georgia Home Insurance building, the most conspicuous portion of the business section of the city, were startled by rapid reports of pistol shots being fired, and a young man with a smoking revolver in his hand staggered into Brannon & Carson's drug store, throwing his weapon on the counter, fell to the floor and expired almost instantity, with great streams of blood issuing from his mouth and ears. The affair was so sudden that few of the hundreds on the streets in the vicinity at the time had any conception of what had occurred, or understood the fatal results.

The report that a man had been killed was soon started, but no one saw the fatal shots fired, and it was difficult to get particulars. The young man killed was J. Thomas Jarrett, who kept a small merchandise store. He was also a member of a detective agency. He had ferretted out a robbery of a saloon and encountered two negroes, whom he had seen in the act of stealing from the saloon, which is located on Broad street, and Jarrett drew his pistol to defend himself, when a shot was fired, four more following immediately. The two negroes broke and ran in different directions and Jarrett staggered into a store, as above stated, and fell dead.

He was shot in the left breast just above the nipple, a mortal wound. It is believed both negroes were slightly wounded. Notwithstanding the early hour and the number of people on the street, the controversy was so quiet and fatal results so sudden the negroes succeeded in getting away before the people recovered from their surprise or the police appeared.

Late to-night a negro was arrested and lodged in the barracks, on suspicion of being one of the narries.

recovered from their surprise or the po-lice appeared.

Late to-night a negro was arrested and lodged in the barracks, on suspicion of being one of the parties.

The body of Jarrett was carried to the undertakers, where it now is. The coron-er will hold an inquest in the morning, Jarrett was a well-known and popular young man, well connected, twenty-eight years of age, and married.

THE S. A. P. IN TEXAS.

Five Afternoon Papers Begin Taking the NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.-The State

of Texas having been added by the United Press to the news territory of the Southern Associated Press, the progressive newspapers of that enterprising State are taking advantage of this opportunity for improving their condition by forming an alliance with the southern by forming an alliance with the southern association. A month ago it was announced that among the latest Texas newspapers to join the Chicago organization, styling itself "The Associated Press," were the Sherman Register, Corsicana Light, Corsicana Observer, Texarkana Texarkanian, Houston Age, Houston Perss, Marshall Star and Paris Ad. ton Press, Marshall Star and Paris Advocate. The fact that none of these papers are now receiveding any service from the western organizations, and that they, with others, have dropped it and are aking the report of the Southern Asso clated Press, would seem to indicate that the report of the Chicago organization styling itself "The Associated Press" has been tried and found wanting in the State of Texas. The following Texas afternoon papers began to-day receiving the Southern Associated Press:
Houston Press, Houston Herald, Fort

Worth Telegram, Sherman Register, Tyler Felegram.

Applications have been received from

Applications have been teached to others for fuller reports than the telegraph company can handle without additional wire facilities.

It augers well for the increasing prosperity of the State that the population of the larger cities are outgrowing the established newspapers, and that appli-cations have been received for service for new morning papers requiring addi-tional telegraphic facilities. These facili-tiese will be provided for by the Southern Associated Press in accordance with the arrangements recently made in New York with the Western Union Telegraph Company by United States Senator Patrick Walsh, general manager of the as-

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOUND In the Warehouse of the Firm to Whom the Lagonda was Co signed.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 14 .- Special United States Inspector Anderson, of this place, went over to Fernandina today and searched the warehouse of N. B. Borden & Co., to whom the yacht La-gonda, now under detention, was con-signed. He found 150 cases of arms and gonda, now under detention, was consigned. He found 150 cases of arms and ammunition in the warehouse. The bay was dredged in the neighborhood of the suspected fillbustering yuent, Lagonda, and three cases of guns were brought to the surface. While Borden & Co. endeavor to treat the affair as trivial, they have engaged the services of Baker & Drew, the most prominent law firm in Fernadina, to look to their interests.

Mirandi and Martell, who pretended to leave Jacksonville for Fernandina, are still suspected of being in hiding in the house of a Cuban patriot sympathizer. The two houses are being watched by United States marshals, with instructions to detain them if they attempt to leave, and it is rumored among the Cubans in Jacksonville that Marti, the leader of the insurrectionary movement, is in Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—The steam yacht Armadia, suspected of being concerned in a Cuban insurrectionary plat and supposed to be en route for Cuba with arms, etc., for Marti, was expected to arrive in Charleston harbor to-day, but failed to put in an appearance. The collector of the port, is on the lookout for her, and if she turns up she will be detained.

THE ARMADES SAILS SOUTH.

THE ARMADES SAILS SOUTH. THE ARMADES SAILS SOUTH.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 14.—The yacht Armades has just left, bound South, and will probably stop at Charleston, S. C. The captain said he was bound for Savannah, where he would fit, and the owners would come aboard and then go to the West Indies. He had coal sufficient to make Charleston. The crew numbered about nine. A close observation failed to disclose arms or cargo. The yacht will encounter heat winds and a heavy sea.

Ex-Governor Lewelling Now. TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 14.—At noon today the "first Peoples" party Government on earth" passed out of existence and the Republicans again took possession of the Kansas State House. The office-seekers brought a strong pressure upon Governorelect Morrill to induce him to take the oath of office at 8 o'clock this morning and thus prevent Governor Lewelling from appointing any more Populists to office and having his appointments confirmed by the Populist Senate, but he declined to break the custom which has been in vogue ever since the organization of the State. The Governor-elect and retiring Governor were excerted to the State House by a civic and military parade. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Horton immediately after the farewall address of Gevernor-Lewelling was delivered. The city is growded with visitors. Ex-Governor Lewelling Now.

ANOTHER CABINET CRISIS.

Premier Dupuy Tenders the Resignations of the Ministers to the President.

RESULT OF A YOTE IN THE CHAMBER.

Premier Dupuy Takes It as a Want of Con-Adence Vote-Resignations of the Min-Isters Not Accepted.

PARIS, Jan. 14.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Millerand (Socialist). in view of the resignation of M. Barthou, In view of the resignation of M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, raised an interpellation in regard to the guarantees of interest upon railway shares under the convention of 1883. M. Millerand reproached the Ministry for their failure to support M. Barthou in demanding a limit to the guarantees, and proposed that the Chamber appoint a committee of inquiry to decide whether M. Raynal, formerly Minister of Public Works, should be prosecuted.

M. Raynal replied to M. Millerand's A. Raynal replied to M. Millerand's speech, but his remarks were extremely temperate. He assented to a proposal to appoint a commission of inquiry. Premier Dupuy explained the position of the ministers, and held that M. Bar-

thou's resignation was needless.

M. Pourquery de Poisserin offered a resolution diviting the Government to rigorously defend the rights of the State in dealing with the railway convention. The Chamber voted, 283 to 231, to give priority to the proposal of M. Pourquery de Bolsserin over all other orders of the

Premier Dupuy declared that the Minis

Premier Dupuy declared that the Ministry would resign if the vote was insisted upon, whereupon the Chamber reversed its decision by a vote of 264 to 246.

M. Dupuy held that the Chamber, in giving priority to such a resolution, showed a want of confidence in the Ministry, hence the reversal of the Chamber's decision.

THE MINISTRY RESIGNS

At 7:05 o'clock the Chamber, by a vote of 263 against 241, rejected a resolution offered by M. Trelat, approving the Government's conduct throughout in dealing with the railway companies, and also proving the Government's dissociation from the acts of M. Barthou. Premier Dupuy then ascended the tri-

bune and said "After this vote the Chamber must understand that the Cabinet cannot con-tinue to participate in the deliberations." The ministers then left the Chamber in Indian file, and proceeded to the Palace

of the Elysee and tendered their resigna-tions to President Casimir-Perier. President Casimir-Perier tried vainly to induce Premier Dupuy to reconsider his resignation. The Premier would not listen to any proposals looking to his re-tention of office, and, after a conference of forty minutes, his resignation was accepted. To-morrow Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber, and M. Challomel-Lacour, President of the Schate, will be summoned to the Elysee to consult with

M. Casimir-Perier. BOURGEOIS MAY BE CHOSEN The Official Journal will publish to-morrow a decree charging the members of the Dupuy Cabinet to carry on the rolls tine business of their departments until their successors shall be appointed. This afternoon the general opinion is that if a Radical Ministry be formed M.

Bourgeois, Minister of Justice during the Panama canal scandal, or Eugene Gode-Those near the President are making strenuous efforts to assure the choice of Bourgeois. Whether a composite or homogeneous Cabinet will be arranged, probably several members of the Dupuy

Ministry will remain in office. In the course of the debate Premier Dupty explained that it was the ra companies and not the Government that referred the convention to the council of state, which decided that the convention

vas durable until 1960. M. Barthou replied, re-affirming his opinion that the duration of the conven-tion was limited to 1914, in spite of the tion was limited to 1914, in spite of the decision of the council. If he was mistaken, he said, he would prefer to retain his independence and withgraw, rather than, as a minister, preside at the execution of a judgment he believed to be erroneous. This declaration evoked a storm of applause.

M. Goblet severely stigmatized the decision of the Cabinet to accept the decision of the council as final.

M. Milleraud said that the guarantees of railway interest had already cost France

railway interest had already cost France

52,000,000 francs. REFUSED TO ACCEPT A MOTION. Toward the close of the debate the Gov-ernment refused to accept a motion for ernment refused to accept a motion for the order of the day, pure and simple, which the Chamber had passed, and the motion was rejected on a second vote by a majority of 16. Finally M. Dupuy de-maded a vote on that resolution approv-ing the Governments acceptance of the decision of the council of state. This resolution was rejected. After the minis-ters had taken their departure, the Chamters had taken their departure, the Cham ber unanimously adopted a resolution, of-fered by M. Krantz, reserving the rights of the State in dealing with the railway conventions. The Chamber then passed to the order of the day, and adjourned

Carn gie Workmen Dismissed. Carn gie Workmen Dismissed,
HOMESTEAD, PA., Jan. 14.—There was
great excitement in the Carnegie Steel
Works plant this morning and much discussion among the men over yesterday's
public meeting in the rink. Superintend,
ent Schwab called a number of workmen
to his office and asked them why they
had attended yesterday's meeting. Their
answer not being satisfactory they were
discharged. The men dismissed this morning were among the most prominent in
the employ of the company, one being
David Williams, head roller in the teninch mill. It is expected that many others will be dismissed.

Werk on Valkyrie.

GLASGOW, Jan. 14.—Orders were received at Henderson's ship yard to-day to proceed with work constructing Lord Dunraven's new yacht Valkyrie, which is to be finished by May. Designer Watson will constantly superintend the work, and special workmen will be employed. The work will be conducted with the strictest secree.

Pre orred fes ht. P surv. PAXTON, NEB., Jan. 14.—John Paxton and his wife, ida, were found in their house, near here, to-day with their throats cut from ear to ear. A letter, discovered near the bodes, stated that the couple were driven to desperation through want, illness and suffering, and that death seemed to be their only means of escape from the torture.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 14.—The President to-day nominated Thomas E. Smith, of New York, to be assistant commissioner of Indian Affairs, V. Frank C. Armstrong, resigned: A. G. Ware, to be postmaster, at West Point.

Postma-ter at West Point Samed

WEATH R PORECAST, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—For irginia and North Carolina: Fair, warm r, southerly winds.

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